

For EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
Subscription paid in advance, \$12
per annum. Postage to any part of
the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 15,657. 第七十五年六月十五日第一回 光緒二十四年六月二十六日星期三 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1908. 三齊通 聲明四十二年八月百九十一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE
 DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
 FOR 1908.
 Complete Edition ... \$10.00
 Small 6.00
 Orders may be sent to the
 Hongkong Daily Press Office and
 to the Local Booksellers.

WATSON'S
LOTION FOR
PRICKLY
HEAT

An Invaluable Remedy
Immediately Relieves the Irritation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

182

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.35 per bag ex Factory
SHAW, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. 182

AUTOMATIC BROWNING
POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
WITH CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSSSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. 42

AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
WITH CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. 535

NEW CARTRIDGES.
BY Popular English Manufacturers. In
all Boxes and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG. at \$6.57 and
\$7.50 per 100 SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

W.M. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th October, 1908. 728

A. LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Next to Morris, Kuhn & Kompe).

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. 730

A. TACK & CO.
26, DES Vaux ROAD, CENTRAL

JUST LANDED A LARGE STOCK OF
WRATTEN and WAINWRIGHT
PLATES.

EASTMANS' KODAKS and FILMS.
DEVELOPING and PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1907. 81

PEAK STEAMWAYS COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

10 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 5.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.45 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.45 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.30 p.m. to 7.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.45 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 Noon. ... Every 15 minutes

INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR & HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S
YE OLDE ENGLISH
LAVENDER WATER

In Elegant Bottles. A delightful adjunct
to the Toilet.

WATSON'S
GENUINE
EAU DE COLOGNE
Cooling and Refreshing.

WATSON'S
TOILET SOAPS
Of the finest quality, guaranteed.
OTTO OF ROSE
PARIS CHAMOMILE
VIOLET OATMEAL
VIOLETTE DE PARIS
SKIN SOAP FOR THE COMPLEXION
PRICKLY HEAT SOAP
(Arneia, Camphor and Carbolic).

WATSON'S
AMMONIA
For the Toilet and Bath. Refreshing
and Invigorating.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1908.

29

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news column
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dress with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be
sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that
hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash
Telegraphic address, PRESS.

Codes: A.J.C. G.H. M. Lister.
P. O. Box 52. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VIEUX ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 24TH, 1908

We note that the Chairman of the company that controls the electric tramway system at Hongkong has again been referring to the loss on subsidiary coinage—that is to say, the difference between the nominal or face value of the actual takings and the amount which the Bank credits against deposit of those takings. This, he asserted, was "a matter entirely beyond the control of the directors." Yet in spite of it being entirely beyond their control, they "were considering most earnestly in what manner they could obviate the heavy loss put upon them by this leakage in their receipts, which now amounted to about ten per cent." If entirely beyond their control, it is waste of time considering how to obviate it; if the loss can by their own efforts be diminished, it is not entirely beyond their control. We ought to apologise for pointing out the inconsistency of the Chairman's remarks which is sufficiently plain; but we have done so as a preliminary to showing in another way that the loss is not so entirely outside the control of the management as the shareholders were asked to believe. Though we are of those who believe that the Hongkong Government has not done its duty with regard to the subsidiary currency of the Colony, we regard as an overstatement the remark that "the Government, whose duty it was to provide by legislative enactment a fixity in price for the legal tender, failed to do so." The bulk of the takings on our local trams are not legal tender, being Chinese coins for the price or value of which the Government is in no way responsible. The Government

has informed all who are in the position of the tram company that they need not accept these depreciated Chinese coins unless they like, and then its legal responsibility ends. It is unlikely to take any step which will relieve the tram company "from the disagreeable necessity of acting independently." This was a half-threat to raise the fares. The Chairman said they were "very much averse to raising their fares, as it was their desire to give every advantage to the riding public compatible with the interests of their shareholders." This implies no more philanthropy than it literally contains. The company will not take the Government's hint and refuse alien coins because it cannot afford to. Half a loaf is better than no bread. We do not think it will undertake any serious increase of fares, for similar reasons. Its loss on subsidiary exchange would probably be exceeded by its loss by decrease of revenue. But the loss at present complained of is far from being "entirely beyond the control of the directors," if they would only put a lever to the inertia of the local management. At Shanghai there are books of tickets or coupons on sale at the clubs and other places where the public can easily and conveniently procure them. The takings in this form are large, and are not in depreciated currency. At Hongkong, with a little trouble, we believe people may obtain panel tickets, but very few people know about it, and they have to write or apply for them, which is more trouble than most people will take. A very simple matter of enterprise would enable a big proportion of the local revenue to be collected in cash, on which there is no loss, and the convenience of the public would also be thereby furthered. We have no longing to teach other people their business, but the extraordinary statements to the shareholders in London required that we should point out the way in which the company might help itself, without waiting for the Government to do what it is now more unlikely than ever to do.

There were twelve plague cases yesterday, making 885 to date.

M. Irgens, Secretary of the Norwegian Legation in London, has been appointed Norwegian Minister, in succession to Dr. Nansen.

Mr. Irgens is an official of long experience in the Far East and was one of the Russian delegates at the Portsmouth Peace Conference.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mrs. Brinsfield, 49 Hollywood Road, was summoned for assaulting a chair with a glass at him and cutting his arm. The case was remanded until to-day.

The United States House of Representatives has passed the Bill appropriating £300,000 for the official participation of the United States in the international exhibition to be held in Tokyo in 1912. The Bill has already passed the Senate.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 21st June, 1908, shows that of non-Chinese there were 371 to the Library and 145 to the Museum; and of Chinese 217 to the former and 1,574 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 588 persons and the Museum by 1,719.

C. S. M. Shepherd and St. George W. Western have been presented with the Long Service and Good Conduct medals. Colonel Dunleath, R.E., made the presentation during the mid-day working parade on Monday, and in doing so, expressed the hope that many of those present would receive a similar medal.

In connection with the visit of the United States Fleet in September it has been arranged that the British Australian and China Squadrons shall meet the Fleet before daylight some miles outside Sydney Heads. Hugo conveys will be lighted on the headlands on receipt of a flag signal notifying that the Fleet has been sighted.

A sensational sequel to the Shatin murder trial was witnessed in the Supreme Court yesterday. Their Lordships the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge agreed that certain evidence admitted was illegal and on that they quashed the conviction of the jury and discharged the prisoner, refusing the Attorney-General's application for leave to appeal to the Privy Court.

Bill to prevent fraudulent misrepresentation of goods was the subject of discussion at the Y.M.C.A. Parliament on Monday night and formed an interesting debate. Mr. C. A. introduced the measure and was supported by Mr. Crawford, Lowry, Embleton and Kingsbury; while Captain Baker, as acting Leader of the opposition, assisted by Messrs. Parker, Brown, and Jillington, pointed out and strove to prove that the Bill in its drafted form was impracticable. They did not gain the confidence of the House and the measure was passed by a majority. The present session will close on the 6th prox: when the abhorring Imperial topic of "Home Rule for Ireland" will be dealt with and many good speeches are expected, for the membership includes several brilliant Irish Colonials. The meeting will be open to ladies.

It is understood that the new armoured cruiser "Indomitable," which will convey the Prince of Wales to Canada, will be escorted by the battleships "Albemarle" (flagship of the Rear-Admiral of the Atlantic Fleet), "Dunoon," "Dominion," and "Russell."

Professor Julius Klenkendorfer, who is said to be a member of many European scientific and geological societies, says he will lay before the King of Italy plans for the extinction of the Vesuvius by gigantic tunnels bored below the sea level from the Mediterranean to the crater.

The heads of a large number of well-known firms of shipbuilders and marine engineers have intimated their intention of supporting the proposed Institute of Metals, which the copper and brass manufacturers have decided to form on the lines of the Iron and Steel Institute, and many of them attended the meeting on June 10th, with the object of inaugurating the institute.

The members of the Oleska branch of the German Navy League have sent a protest against the establishment of a German observatory at Tsingtao, Kiaochow. This objection is based upon the remarkable statement that such an observatory would be of no service to the German Navy, while it could not fail to be of great service to the shipping of other countries, and that, therefore, it would be opposed to the aims of the German Navy League.

Moggs was returning to the club-houses when Wilson met him, and then, according to Mr. Sidney H. Fry in the "Throne and Country," there was this conversation: "Well, how did you get on to-day?" queried Wilson. "I never saw better golf," said Moggs. "My opponent got away every drive, he hit every brassie clean, he approached up to the hole perfectly, and he never missed a putt." "How much were you beaten by?" "Beaten! I wasn't beaten. I won!"

An issue of 22,000,000 South Manchurian Railway Five per Cent. notes has been successfully placed. The notes are guaranteed by the Japanese Government, have three years to run, and were offered at 98. When the South Manchurian railway issue was made last July power was taken to borrow £3,000,000, of which £4,000,000 was then offered; and the present issue is intended for the further development of the railway, the progress of which has, we understand, more than fulfilled expectations.

Sir Robert Hart, in conversation with a representative of the Ceylon Observatory, said that his health was improved by the voyage from China. He was anxious for a quiet year, after which he would return to China. He wished for no receptions and was undertaking no mission. He gave no opinion as to the recent revolution.

He believes that the Chinese authorities honestly desire to stamp out opium gradually. Trained Chinese would take the places of foreigners in the Customs, but not for some years.

Lieut.-Colonel R. Bartholomew writes to the "Express":—I have for years wished to have the opportunity of contributing to solve the secret of the Venus of Milo. The solution is simple that no one has thought of it. The goddess is not in or leaving her bath, and is either reclining or fastening the robe round her. The left arm turns behind her back to less than 90°, and which will flatten out, bathing, towel in the present day. The opinion is perfectly natural, and the twist of the shoulder of the left shoulder in the Louvre shows, as I have proved by imitating the action before a mirror, that the arm was turned behind her back.

To increase the facilities for trade in small articles within the British Empire, the General has been in negotiation with certain Colonies and Dependencies for the establishment of a mutual cash on delivery system. Under this system goods can be posted from this country and the money collected for the vendor by the post office at their destination and vice versa. The first of these services will be brought into operation on the 1st of June, and to be available between the United Kingdom and Egypt, Malta, Cyprus, and the British post-offices at Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrouth, Salonica, and Tangier. The chief restriction is that the sum to be collected must not exceed £20. Detailed information concerning this cash on delivery service may be obtained at any post office.

Mr. Consul Bonar of Kobe, has some further notes in his latest report on the opening in Japan for the sale of British marine motors. British builders are informed that the Japanese makers certainly cannot compete with them in fitness, or working, or expenditure of parts, although, on the other hand, the Japanese engines, roughly made as they are, but saving their purpose well, are intended to use the coarsest and commonest which is produced in Japan, and possibly the finer British machines would need a better class. Mr. Bonar has no doubt that British-made engines, using kerosene would always be bought in preference to Japanese, even at a somewhat higher figure, and higher cost of running, but at present the Japanese, having become aware of the advantage of using marine motors, must be content, when these are required for business purposes only, to use cheap Japanese-made motors, as no other are to be had at anything like the same figure. The excellent workmanship of the British-made motor is much admired, but the outlay for such would not be made up by increased earning capacity by the vessels using them. For pleasure boats the demand for motors is limited to a few ships. Nor do the Japanese motor builders claim to make much, if any, profit on the machines they turn out. The demand exists, but so far it is not being met satisfactorily.

Bill to prevent fraudulent misrepresentation of goods was the subject of discussion at the Y.M.C.A. Parliament on Monday night and formed an interesting debate. Mr. C. A. introduced the measure and was supported by Mr. Crawford, Lowry, Embleton and Kingsbury; while Captain Baker, as acting Leader of the opposition, assisted by Messrs. Parker, Brown, and Jillington, pointed out and strove to prove that the Bill in its drafted form was impracticable. They did not gain the confidence of the House and the measure was passed by a majority. The present session will close on the 6th prox: when the abhorring Imperial topic of "Home Rule for Ireland" will be dealt with and many good speeches are expected, for the membership includes several brilliant Irish Colonials. The meeting will be open to ladies.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mrs. Brinsfield, 49 Hollywood Road, was summoned for assaulting a chair with a glass at him and cutting his arm. The case was remanded until to-day.

The United States House of Representatives has passed the Bill appropriating £300,000 for the official participation of the United States in the international exhibition to be held in Tokyo in 1912. The Bill has already passed the Senate.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 21st June, 1908, shows that of non-Chinese there were 371 to the Library and 145 to the Museum; and of Chinese 217 to the former and 1,574 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 588 persons and the Museum by 1,719.

C. S. M. Shepherd and St. George W. Western have been presented with the Long Service and Good Conduct medals. Colonel Dunleath, R.E., made the presentation during the mid-day working parade on Monday, and in doing so, expressed the hope that many of those present would receive a similar medal.

In connection with the visit of the United States Fleet in September it has been arranged that the British Australian and China Squadrons shall meet the Fleet before daylight some miles outside Sydney Heads. Hugo conveys will be lighted on the headlands on receipt of a flag signal notifying that the Fleet has been sighted.

A sensational sequel to the Shatin murder trial was witnessed in the Supreme Court yesterday. Their Lordships the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge agreed that certain evidence admitted was illegal and on that they quashed the conviction of the jury and discharged the prisoner, refusing the Attorney-General's application for leave to appeal to the Privy Court.

Bill to prevent fraudulent misrepresentation of goods was the subject of discussion at the Y.M.C.A. Parliament on Monday night and formed an interesting debate. Mr. C. A. introduced the measure and was supported by Mr. Crawford, Lowry, Embleton and Kingsbury; while Captain Baker, as acting Leader of the opposition, assisted by Messrs. Parker, Brown, and Jillington, pointed out and strove to prove that the Bill in its drafted form was impracticable. They did not gain the confidence of the House and the measure was passed by a majority. The present session will close on the 6th prox: when the abhorring Imperial topic of "Home Rule for Ireland" will be dealt with and many good speeches are expected, for the membership includes several brilliant Irish Colonials. The meeting will be open to ladies.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mrs. Brinsfield, 49 Hollywood Road, was summoned for assaulting a chair with a glass at him and cutting his arm. The case was remanded until to-day.

The United States House of Representatives has passed the Bill appropriating £300,000 for the official participation of the United States in the international exhibition to be held in Tokyo in 1912. The Bill has already passed the Senate.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 21st June, 1908, shows that of non-Chinese there were 371 to the Library and 145 to the Museum; and of Chinese 217 to the former and 1,574 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 588 persons and the Museum by 1,719.

C. S. M. Shepherd and St. George W. Western have been presented with the Long Service and Good Conduct medals. Colonel Dunleath, R.E., made the presentation during the mid-day working parade on Monday, and in doing so, expressed the hope that many of those present would receive a similar medal.

In connection with the visit of the United States Fleet in September it has been arranged that the British Australian and China Squadrons shall meet the Fleet before daylight some miles outside Sydney Heads. Hugo conveys will be lighted on the headlands on receipt of a flag signal notifying that the Fleet has been sighted.

A sensational sequel to the Shatin murder trial was witnessed in the Supreme Court yesterday. Their Lordships the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge agreed that certain evidence admitted was illegal and on that they quashed the conviction of the jury and discharged the prisoner, refusing the Attorney-General's application for leave to appeal to the Privy Court.

Bill to prevent fraudulent misrepresentation of goods was the subject of discussion at the Y.M.C.A. Parliament on Monday night and formed an interesting debate. Mr. C. A. introduced the measure and was supported by Mr. Crawford, Lowry, Embleton and Kingsbury; while Captain Baker, as acting Leader of the opposition, assisted by Messrs. Parker, Brown, and Jillington, pointed out and strove to prove that the Bill in its drafted form was impracticable. They did not gain the confidence of the House and the measure was passed by a majority. The present session will close on the 6th prox: when the abhorring Imperial topic of "Home Rule for Ireland" will be dealt with and many good speeches are expected, for the membership includes several brilliant Irish Colonials. The meeting will be open to ladies.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mrs. Brinsfield, 49 Hollywood Road, was summoned for assaulting a chair with a glass at him and cutting his arm. The case was remanded until to-day.

The United States House of Representatives has passed the Bill appropriating £300,000 for the official participation of the United States in the international exhibition to be held in Tokyo in 1912. The Bill has already passed the Senate.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 21st June, 1908, shows that of non-Chinese there were 371 to the Library and 145 to the Museum; and of Chinese 217 to the former and 1,574 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 588 persons and the Museum by 1,719.

C. S. M. Shepherd and St. George W. Western have been presented with the Long Service and Good Conduct medals. Colonel Dunleath, R.E., made the presentation during the mid-day working parade on Monday, and in doing so, expressed the hope that many of those present would receive a similar medal.

In connection with the visit of the United States Fleet in September it has been arranged that the British Australian and China Squadrons shall meet the Fleet before daylight some miles outside Sydney Heads. Hugo conveys will be lighted on the headlands on receipt of a flag signal notifying that the Fleet has been sighted.

A sensational sequel to the Shatin murder trial was witnessed in the Supreme Court yesterday. Their Lordships the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge agreed that certain evidence admitted was illegal and on that they quashed the conviction of the jury and discharged the prisoner, refusing the Attorney-General's application for leave to appeal to the Privy Court.

Bill to prevent fraudulent misrepresentation of goods was the subject of discussion at the Y.M.C.A. Parliament on Monday night and formed an interesting debate. Mr. C. A. introduced the measure and was supported by Mr. Crawford, Lowry, Embleton and Kingsbury; while Captain Baker, as acting Leader of the opposition, assisted by Messrs. Parker, Brown, and Jillington, pointed out and strove to prove that the Bill in its drafted form was impracticable. They did not gain the confidence of the House and the measure was passed by a majority. The present session will close on the 6th prox: when the abhorring Imperial topic of "Home Rule for Ireland" will be dealt with and many good speeches are expected, for the membership includes several brilliant Irish Colonials. The meeting will be open to ladies.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mrs. Brinsfield, 49 Hollywood Road, was summoned for assaulting a chair with a glass at him and cutting his arm. The case was remanded until to-day.

The United States House of Representatives has passed the Bill appropriating £300,000 for the official participation of the United States in the international exhibition to be held in Tokyo in 1912. The Bill has already passed the Senate.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 21st June, 1908, shows that of non-Chinese there were 371 to the Library and 145 to the Museum; and of Chinese 217 to the former and 1,574 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 588 persons and the Museum by 1,719.

C. S. M. Shepherd and St. George W. Western have been presented with the Long Service and Good Conduct medals. Colonel Dunleath, R.E., made the presentation during the mid-day working parade on Monday, and in doing so, expressed the hope that many of those present would receive a similar medal.

In connection with the visit of the United States Fleet in September it has been arranged that the British Australian and China Squadrons shall meet the Fleet before daylight some miles outside Sydney Heads. Hugo conveys will be lighted on the headlands on receipt of a flag signal notifying that the Fleet has been sighted.

A sensational sequel to the Shatin murder trial was witnessed in the Supreme Court yesterday. Their Lordships the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge agreed that certain evidence admitted was illegal and on that they quashed the conviction of the jury and discharged the prisoner, refusing the Attorney-General's application for

Mr. E. E. Rodrigues, the chief engineer, stated he remained in the engine room until just before the vessel grounded.

Was that after you had put on full speed?

Yes. Where did you go then?—To my room on deck.

Was it raining then?—Yes.

You were on the starboard side?—Yes.

Could you see any land?—No, the night was too dark.

When you got to the engine room were the engines working?—Yes.

Ahead or astern?—Full speed ahead.

Did you keep a register?—Yes, but it was lost.

How long were the engines going full speed ahead?—About three quarters of an hour.

Then the engines were stopped?—Yes.

You left the engine room when the water came in?—Yes. I also sent the men up on deck.

How long were you in the engine room after you felt the ship bump?—About five or six minutes.

The order was given to go full speed again?—Yes.

Why did you leave the engines going?—I had not time to stop them, because I could not close the valves; the water was coming in so rapidly.

Mr. Brown, the Chief Officer on the "Powan", said he went round collecting the tickets.

Does not this purser do that?—Yes, with the ship on duty.

When witness had just finished collecting the tickets he felt the ship bump. He could not see any land. There was not much disturbance among the passengers when the ship went aground.

Then you went to the assistance of the passengers?—Yes.

Did you see any of the passengers in the water?—Yes.

How did they get there?—Many of them jumped into the water themselves.

When the ship sank was the launch still there?—No it had left.

Did you see anyone left?—No, I think they all left with the launch.

What became of you when the ship sank?—I went on the raft.

Who picked you up?—A sampan.

The sampan took you to the "San Cheung"?

—Yes.

Lieut. Butterworth—Are you told to any particular station when the ship is in danger?—Yes.

After the adjournment the plot was called. He stated that he was on the bridge at the time, and he indicated the course that was set. From the wheel house he could not see anything outside. The course was slightly altered once or twice. It began to rain soon after he passed a junk near Mawan. Some twenty minutes elapsed and then witness saw a rock on the port bow. He did not see any land on the starboard bow, but when the captain asked him if the land on the starboard side was Mawan witness replied that he believed it was, although he did not see it.

You did not see it properly?—No, sir.

Did you form any opinion why you were there?—The answer of witness was not very clear and when pressed by the President he said he could give no reason why he thought they were near Mawan.

Is that the usual course N.W. by W?—Yes.

You thought the land looked liked Mawan?—Yes.

You did not see anything on your port side?—No.

You were actually at the wheel?—Yes.

Where was number 2 pilot?—He was below.

Was it the practice on the "Powan" to go sharply to the left after passing Chung Hau?—Yes.

Questioned by Captain Black witness said he looked at the clock when he passed the rock and it was 9.20 p.m. He thought he still had a mile to run before getting into the rock.

No. 1 Quartermaster stated that about a quarter of an hour before the "Powan" struck the rock he left the wheel to fetch the Captain's raincoat. The wind was blowing from the south at the time.

Who was at the wheel?—The first pilot.

The lookout man stated he did not see any land after passing the Fairway Buoy.

What was the first thing you reported?—The ship struck the rock.

Did you see a junk?—No.

You mean to tell me you did not report to the captain that there was a junk there?—No.

You never saw the junk?—No.

You must have been keeping the lookout very badly.

What were you watching?—Nothing.

You saw nothing at all that night?—I saw the rain.

The inquiry was adjourned until Saturday morning for the evidence of the second officer who is at present on a voyage to Manila.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 23rd June.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

Judgment was delivered in the motion for the arrest of judgment moved by Hon. Dr. Ho Kai in his defense of the three prisoners who were found guilty by a jury of having murdered three Chinese in December 1906 by the Chief Justice, (Sir Francis Piggett) and the Acting Justice, (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz). The Hon. Mr. Rees Davies (Attorney General), instructed by Mr. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, and Mr. Slade and the case for the Crown, and Mr. G. K. Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. G. K. Bruton, appeared for the respondents.

The Chief Justice in delivering judgment said:

At the close of his long argument in this case, the learned Attorney General for some count reason, which I have been unable to fathom, treated the Court to a solemn recital of certain commandments. He particularly enjoined the court to do its duty, reminding us that the case was an important one; and warned us how serious a matter it would be if we tampered with the trial by jury in the Colony by acceding to the motion made on behalf of the prisoners. The Court has no use of such reminders; and so far as trial by jury is concerned the remarks were singularly inopportune, for this is not a motion to set aside the verdict of the jury, but to quash a conviction on the ground that evidence had been improperly admitted, on which evidence the verdict of the jury depended; the possibility of these subsequent proceedings being thoroughly understood by the jury when they gave their verdict. I have furthered to state that I very much object to the ad hominem argument in defense of learned Judges at home. Such arguments as this "surely you will not overrule a learned Judge as Mr. Justice Jones" and so on. All the Judges at home must be treated by us as learned Judges, as indeed they are; and so also I may remark are the Judges of this Court. The question we may have unfortunately to decide in case of conflict of opinion between Judges at home, is, which in our opinion in the sounder view to take of the point raised before us: the question we certainly have to decide in this case is whether the learned Attorney General's interpretation of the judgments quoted to us is sound. I wish, before dealing with the case, to say one word with reference to the Police. The Court is engaged on an enquiry whether the action of a certain member of the force was legal, and not a little criticism has been indulged in. But it is not hostile criticism. A question of great delicacy and difficulty has been raised, and I trust that what has been said during the argument, and what may be said in the course of this judgment will not in any way disengage the police in their continuous zealous performance of their arduous duties. Those duties are very important, and the Colony is dependent for its peace upon their being zealously performed. The fact that a somewhat abstruse point of law may not have been rigorously complied with, supposing we should so hold, must not be taken as any shield of criticism, but only as a guide for the future. It can be, but an error of judgment. At the same time I am bound to say that my first experience in a murder case in the Colony in 1905 revealed that there had existed in the past a very wrong custom of allowing prisoners when they were brought up to the Central Police Station to be prominently interrogated by the detectives. This seems to have been done away with some time before my arrival, but a vestige of it clung up in the case I was then trying. There seems to be some misapprehension as to how the question now before the Court came to be raised and in some respects, as will presently appear the action of the Court itself was challenged by the Attorney-General. Sergeant Wilden was called and deposed that he went with the widow of Luk Saang, one of the murdered men, to the house of No. 1 prisoner at 5.30 a.m. with other Chinese policemen. The prisoner was in bed. He said that, in answer to a question put by Wilden, that his name was Wong Fuk and Yam Sing. The learned Counsel for the defense was about to rise to object to the evidence being received, when I asked the witness whether the prisoner knew he was a constable; he answered: "Yes; at least I feel pretty sure that he did." I thereupon rejected the evidence. The Attorney-General continued the examination, and obtained the following statement:—"He opened a camphor wood box, and searched it and found a watch and chain." Counsel for the defense again butted about to rise to object, I thereupon rejected this evidence. The Attorney-General referred to Russell on Crimes Vol. I, p. 510, and contended that although what was said by the prisoner might not be receivable, yet the finding of the watch was receivable as an independent fact. I felt considerable doubt on the subject, and after the issue delivered a short judgment giving my reasons for rejecting the evidence.

There seems to be some misapprehension as to how the question now before the Court came to be raised and in some respects, as will presently appear the action of the Court itself was challenged by the Attorney-General.

Sergeant Wilden was called and deposed that he went with the widow of Luk Saang, one of the murdered men, to the house of No. 1 prisoner at 5.30 a.m. with other Chinese policemen. The prisoner was in bed. He said that, in answer to a question put by Wilden, that his name was Wong Fuk and Yam Sing. The learned

Counsel for the defense was about to rise to object to the evidence being received, when I asked the witness whether the prisoner knew he was a constable; he answered: "Yes; at least I feel pretty sure that he did." I thereupon rejected the evidence. The Attorney-General continued the examination, and obtained the following statement:—"He opened a camphor wood box, and searched it and found a watch and chain." Counsel for the defense again butted about to rise to object, I thereupon rejected this evidence. The Attorney-General referred to Russell on Crimes Vol. I, p. 510, and contended that although what was said by the prisoner might not be receivable, yet the finding of the watch was receivable as an independent fact. I felt considerable doubt on the subject, and after the issue delivered a short judgment giving my reasons for rejecting the evidence.

There seems to be some misapprehension as to how the question now before the Court came to be raised and in some respects, as will presently appear the action of the Court itself was challenged by the Attorney-General.

Sergeant Wilden was called and deposed that he went with the widow of Luk Saang, one of the murdered men, to the house of No. 1 prisoner at 5.30 a.m. with other Chinese policemen. The prisoner was in bed. He said that, in answer to a question put by Wilden, that his name was Wong Fuk and Yam Sing. The learned

Counsel for the defense was about to rise to object to the evidence being received, when I asked the witness whether the prisoner knew he was a constable; he answered: "Yes; at least I feel pretty sure that he did." I thereupon rejected the evidence. The Attorney-General continued the examination, and obtained the following statement:—"He opened a camphor wood box, and searched it and found a watch and chain." Counsel for the defense again butted about to rise to object, I thereupon rejected this evidence. The Attorney-General referred to Russell on Crimes Vol. I, p. 510, and contended that although what was said by the prisoner might not be receivable, yet the finding of the watch was receivable as an independent fact. I felt considerable doubt on the subject, and after the issue delivered a short judgment giving my reasons for rejecting the evidence.

There seems to be some misapprehension as to how the question now before the Court came to be raised and in some respects, as will presently appear the action of the Court itself was challenged by the Attorney-General.

Sergeant Wilden was called and deposed that he went with the widow of Luk Saang, one of the murdered men, to the house of No. 1 prisoner at 5.30 a.m. with other Chinese policemen. The prisoner was in bed. He said that, in answer to a question put by Wilden, that his name was Wong Fuk and Yam Sing. The learned

Counsel for the defense was about to rise to object to the evidence being received, when I asked the witness whether the prisoner knew he was a constable; he answered: "Yes; at least I feel pretty sure that he did." I thereupon rejected the evidence. The Attorney-General continued the examination, and obtained the following statement:—"He opened a camphor wood box, and searched it and found a watch and chain." Counsel for the defense again butted about to rise to object, I thereupon rejected this evidence. The Attorney-General referred to Russell on Crimes Vol. I, p. 510, and contended that although what was said by the prisoner might not be receivable, yet the finding of the watch was receivable as an independent fact. I felt considerable doubt on the subject, and after the issue delivered a short judgment giving my reasons for rejecting the evidence.

There seems to be some misapprehension as to how the question now before the Court came to be raised and in some respects, as will presently appear the action of the Court itself was challenged by the Attorney-General.

Sergeant Wilden was called and deposed that he went with the widow of Luk Saang, one of the murdered men, to the house of No. 1 prisoner at 5.30 a.m. with other Chinese policemen. The prisoner was in bed. He said that, in answer to a question put by Wilden, that his name was Wong Fuk and Yam Sing. The learned

Counsel for the defense was about to rise to object to the evidence being received, when I asked the witness whether the prisoner knew he was a constable; he answered: "Yes; at least I feel pretty sure that he did." I thereupon rejected the evidence. The Attorney-General continued the examination, and obtained the following statement:—"He opened a camphor wood box, and searched it and found a watch and chain." Counsel for the defense again butted about to rise to object, I thereupon rejected this evidence. The Attorney-General referred to Russell on Crimes Vol. I, p. 510, and contended that although what was said by the prisoner might not be receivable, yet the finding of the watch was receivable as an independent fact. I felt considerable doubt on the subject, and after the issue delivered a short judgment giving my reasons for rejecting the evidence.

There seems to be some misapprehension as to how the question now before the Court came to be raised and in some respects, as will presently appear the action of the Court itself was challenged by the Attorney-General.

Sergeant Wilden was called and deposed that he went with the widow of Luk Saang, one of the murdered men, to the house of No. 1 prisoner at 5.30 a.m. with other Chinese policemen. The prisoner was in bed. He said that, in answer to a question put by Wilden, that his name was Wong Fuk and Yam Sing. The learned

Counsel for the defense was about to rise to object to the evidence being received, when I asked the witness whether the prisoner knew he was a constable; he answered: "Yes; at least I feel pretty sure that he did." I thereupon rejected the evidence. The Attorney-General continued the examination, and obtained the following statement:—"He opened a camphor wood box, and searched it and found a watch and chain." Counsel for the defense again butted about to rise to object, I thereupon rejected this evidence. The Attorney-General referred to Russell on Crimes Vol. I, p. 510, and contended that although what was said by the prisoner might not be receivable, yet the finding of the watch was receivable as an independent fact. I felt considerable doubt on the subject, and after the issue delivered a short judgment giving my reasons for rejecting the evidence.

There seems to be some misapprehension as to how the question now before the Court came to be raised and in some respects, as will presently appear the action of the Court itself was challenged by the Attorney-General.

Sergeant Wilden was called and deposed that he went with the widow of Luk Saang, one of the murdered men, to the house of No. 1 prisoner at 5.30 a.m. with other Chinese policemen. The prisoner was in bed. He said that, in answer to a question put by Wilden, that his name was Wong Fuk and Yam Sing. The learned

Counsel for the defense was about to rise to object to the evidence being received, when I asked the witness whether the prisoner knew he was a constable; he answered: "Yes; at least I feel pretty sure that he did." I thereupon rejected the evidence. The Attorney-General continued the examination, and obtained the following statement:—"He opened a camphor wood box, and searched it and found a watch and chain." Counsel for the defense again butted about to rise to object, I thereupon rejected this evidence. The Attorney-General referred to Russell on Crimes Vol. I, p. 510, and contended that although what was said by the prisoner might not be receivable, yet the finding of the watch was receivable as an independent fact. I felt considerable doubt on the subject, and after the issue delivered a short judgment giving my reasons for rejecting the evidence.

There seems to be some misapprehension as to how the question now before the Court came to be raised and in some respects, as will presently appear the action of the Court itself was challenged by the Attorney-General.

Sergeant Wilden was called and deposed that he went with the widow of Luk Saang, one of the murdered men, to the house of No. 1 prisoner at 5.30 a.m. with other Chinese policemen. The prisoner was in bed. He said that, in answer to a question put by Wilden, that his name was Wong Fuk and Yam Sing. The learned

Counsel for the defense was about to rise to object to the evidence being received, when I asked the witness whether the prisoner knew he was a constable; he answered: "Yes; at least I feel pretty sure that he did." I thereupon rejected the evidence. The Attorney-General continued the examination, and obtained the following statement:—"He opened a camphor wood box, and searched it and found a watch and chain." Counsel for the defense again butted about to rise to object, I thereupon rejected this evidence. The Attorney-General referred to Russell on Crimes Vol. I, p. 510, and contended that although what was said by the prisoner might not be receivable, yet the finding of the watch was receivable as an independent fact. I felt considerable doubt on the subject, and after the issue delivered a short judgment giving my reasons for rejecting the evidence.

There seems to be some misapprehension as to how the question now before the Court came to be raised and in some respects, as will presently appear the action of the Court itself was challenged by the Attorney-General.

Sergeant Wilden was called and deposed that he went with the widow of Luk Saang, one of the murdered men, to the house of No. 1 prisoner at 5.30 a.m. with other Chinese policemen. The prisoner was in bed. He said that, in answer to a question put by Wilden, that his name was Wong Fuk and Yam Sing. The learned

Counsel for the defense was about to rise to object to the evidence being received, when I asked the witness whether the prisoner knew he was a constable; he answered: "Yes; at least I feel pretty sure that he did." I thereupon rejected the evidence. The Attorney-General continued the examination, and obtained the following statement:—"He opened a camphor wood box, and searched it and found a watch and chain." Counsel for the defense again butted about to rise to object, I thereupon rejected this evidence. The Attorney-General referred to Russell on Crimes Vol. I, p. 510, and contended that although what was said by the prisoner might not be receivable, yet the finding of the watch was receivable as an independent fact. I felt considerable doubt on the subject, and after the issue delivered a short judgment giving my reasons for rejecting the evidence.

There seems to be some misapprehension as to how the question now before the Court came to be raised and in some respects, as will presently appear the action of the Court itself was challenged by the Attorney-General.

Sergeant Wilden was called and deposed that he went with the widow of Luk Saang, one of the murdered men, to the house of No. 1 prisoner at 5.30 a.m. with other Chinese policemen. The prisoner was in bed. He said that, in answer to a question put by Wilden, that his name was Wong Fuk and Yam Sing. The learned

Counsel for the defense was about to rise to object to the evidence being received, when I asked the witness whether the prisoner knew he was a constable; he answered: "Yes; at least I feel pretty sure that he did." I thereupon rejected the evidence. The Attorney-General continued the examination, and obtained the following statement:—"He opened a camphor wood box, and searched it and found a watch and chain." Counsel for the defense again butted about to rise to object, I thereupon rejected this evidence. The Attorney-General referred to Russell on Crimes Vol. I, p. 510, and contended that although what was said by the prisoner might not be receivable, yet the finding of the watch was receivable as an independent fact. I felt considerable doubt on the subject, and after the issue delivered a short judgment giving my reasons for rejecting the evidence.

There seems to be some misapprehension as to how the question now before the Court came to be raised and in some respects, as will presently appear the action of the Court itself was challenged by the Attorney-General.

Sergeant Wilden was called and deposed that he went with the widow of Luk Saang, one of the murdered men, to the house of No. 1 prisoner at 5.30 a.m. with other Chinese policemen. The prisoner was in bed. He said that, in answer to a question put by Wilden, that his name

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printings, Bindings, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Rd., P.O. Box, 83. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

OFFICES (2 Rooms) on First Floor, YORK BUILDINGS. From 1st July. Apply to— KELLY & WALSH, LTD. Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. 980

INTIMATION.

M. R. F. K. TATA of No. 4, Queen's Buildings has been appointed SOLE AGENT for my undermentioned TELEGRAPHIC CYPHERS for Hongkong, Canton, Amoy and Phillipine Islands:

"THE FIGURE COMPOSITION"

"THE UNIVERSAL CONVENTGATE"

"THE JOINT CODE CONDENSER"

AND

"THE MINERVA" (Producing One hundred Thousand Million PROFOUNDABLE words) 000000000 to 9999999999.

H. C. TRIWEDI, Cyphester and Code Maker, Hongkong, 24th June, 1908. 981

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1908. 982

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENELD," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst., will be subject to removal.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1908. 983

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG GERMAN, with the perfect knowledge of ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN and RUSSIAN, seeks SITUATION as Foreign Correspondent in the Far East or Colonies. CONTINENTAL EXPORT CO., 75 Charing Cross Road, London. 984

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to— B. R., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 644

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE

M. R. S. GILLANDERS, "CLAREMONT," 2 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD, Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 568

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager, Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. 43

STORAGE.

For COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO LET, a portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purposes. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE.

Portion of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS LEASE. For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 8th June, 1908. 164

SANG MOW. RATTAN AND GRASS FURNITURE MAKER.

CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTERS & LONG CHAIRS.

BAMBOO BLINDS, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive prompt attention.

59, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 401

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

M. E. MARCENARO having Resigned from our Firm has CEASED to SIGN our Firm for proscription from this Date. CARLOWITZ & CO. Hongkong, 17th June, 1908. 972

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned beg to Notify that on the 12th February, 1907, we Discontinued and Cased, sold Shares in the MAN CHEUNG YUEN FIRM, 公司, of No. 150, Wing Lok Street West, Hongkong, established in 1894, and that Mr. UN LAI CHUEN, the Manager, after February 12th, 1907, formed a New Company to carry on the Business.

Among ourselves, MAN SHUN-CHI formerly owned shares to the value of \$20,000, WONG TO TONG, \$40,000; CHAN WO SHING \$10,000; CHAN SHUN-CHI TONG and CHAN SHUN-CHI WO TONG, \$4,000; CHUNG WAN KUNG \$5,000; KUNG YUEN, \$30,000; and LAU WAI KWAN, alias KONG HING \$10,000.

From 13th February, 1907, the interest and responsibility of all the undersigned in connection with the said MAN CHEUNG YUEN Firm Discontinued and Cased.

MAN-SHUN-CHI

CHAN SHUN-CHI TONG and CHAN SHUN-CHI WO TONG

CHAN WO SHING, Attorney for WONG TO TONG

KUNG YUEN FIRM

CHAN WO SHING

CHAN WO SHING, Attorneys for LAM LUEH KUNG

Hongkong, 26th May, 1908. 969

NOTICE.

THE KUNG YUEN FIRM, 公司, of 203, and 205 Wing Lok Street West, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, dealing in Adam Rice, which has been established for many years, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they will not hold themselves responsible for any debt contracted by the relatives of the shareholders of the Firm. All Bonds, Promissory Notes, &c., must be Signed by both LAU SHU CHUEN and UN LAI CHUEN, representatives of the shareholders, but not signed by one only of them.

All existing and future Bonds, Promissory Notes &c., bearing the shop of KUNG YUEN, unless they bear the signatures of both the aforesaid representatives, will be deemed null and void.

UN OI YU, LAU SHU CHUEN, UN LAI CHUEN, General Managers, Hongkong, 27th May, 1908. 970

INTIMATIONS

WILL NOT REMOVE.

BY courtesy of the SECRETARY of the HONGKONG HOTEL, we will REMAIN HERE.

NOW SHOWING:

NEW SUMMER GOODS,

All Varieties, Most Reasonable Prices.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,

25, Queen's Road Central,

Under Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. 651

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 477

S I E N T I N G.

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1908. 575

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale, and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers, General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers.

35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

660

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS SHOP in Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. Immediate possession Moderate rental.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TODAY (WEDNESDAY), the 24th June, 1908, at 10 A.M. at H. M. NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS, SUNDRY OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES,

Comprising— OLD and SURPLUS NAVAL STORES: CHAIN CABLE, WOOD BLOCKS, ROSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON & METAL, ELECTRIC CABLE, MATS and MATINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL SACKS, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., &c., &c.

OLD and SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES: PROVISIONS, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MESS TRAPS, IMPLEMENTS, STAVES, and a Quantity of ELECTRO-PLATED ARTICLES, &c. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS of Sale:—As Customary.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1908. 940

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

M. GEO. P. LAMMERT Auctioneer, has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

On TUESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1908, at 12 o'clock NOON at his Sale Rooms in Duddell Street

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES,

IN ONE LOT Known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, SUN STREET.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, MOON STREET, Wan Chai, Hongkong.

The Properties consist of All those Pieces or Parcels of Ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office, Island Lot Nos. 1450, 1525 and 1526 and have a total area of 18,549 square feet. Crown Rent \$278 per annum.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from the Vendor's Solicitors.

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,

1, Des Voeux Road Central, and also from

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1908. 987

TO LET.

FROM 1ST MAY.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yaumati, Area 85,000 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908. 221

TO LET.

4 and 5-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

COLLONIAL SHOP in Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. Immediate possession Moderate rental.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. 823

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1908. 85

TO LET.

N. O. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—

COMPRADORES DEPARTAMENTO.

Nippon Yasei Kaihatsu, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1908. 188

TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—

SUPREME COURT.

(Continued from page 3.)

been illegal I think it only reasonable to conclude either that the door was open—or more probably that it was opened to the police from within. If this was so the circumstances would resemble those in the case of *Smith v. Shirley* (3 C. B. 142) an action of trespass where the door having been opened from within to the defendant by an inmate of the house and that there being no warrant the Court thought a plea of justification would have been good if it had showed distinctly not only that there was reason to believe that the suspected person was within; but also that the defendant entered on his reasonable suspicion of felony and for the purpose of arresting him. Is not that case an authority for saying that the police sergeant in the circumstances before us might have a good defence to an action for trespass? In my opinion it is. In any case I wish to make it clear that though it is highly desirable for a police officer to be fortified with a warrant when he makes forcible entry, in order to run no risk of possible complications, I refuse to lay down as a general principle that the police are under no circumstances justified in entering without a warrant the house of a person reasonably suspected of felony if that person is in fact within. Nor can I accept the principle that an officer's only justification would be that he had entered, in pursuit after a hue and cry. It is of course unnecessary to point out the importance of obtaining a warrant where circumstances permit of the desirability of an officer's making due demand and clearly declaring his authority. For these reasons I have given I think that in the case before us there is no proof of any illegal entry and the first objection therefore fails to the ground. I desire, however, to remark that even if it were clear that the sergeant had in entering the house committed an actionable trespass that would in my view be no ground whatever for shutting out any evidence otherwise admissible for what he may have discovered inside. To put an absurd hypothesis: supposing a person burglariously entering the house, had by the use of torture forced the prisoner to deliver up all his valuables, could it be seriously argued that, if property tending to connect the prisoner with a serious crime were thereby brought to light, the court would be bound to exclude from the jury the finding of that property and the facts attendant on such finding? I think that no such argument would be listened to. So much for the general objection. I will now proceed to examine the obnoxious evidence in detail. Taking first of all the words spoken by the prisoner "I—this box—belong to me" this clearly is in law "confession" by which I understand any admission whether by words or conduct, not necessarily an acknowledgment of full guilt, made by the accused, which it is desired to use against him. Its admissibility therefore must of course be governed by the general rules applicable to this class of evidence. I think the principle may be stated succinctly as follows: a confession must be excluded if it was made in consequence of any inducement of a temporal character, connected with the accusation, held out to the prisoner by a person—having some authority in the matter of the accusation: and it must also be excluded—I think it necessary to add these words if it was not made freely and voluntarily. The burden of proving the admissibility of a confession tendered in evidence lies on the prosecution, the question of deciding admissibility being for the Court. Now the question of the admissibility of a confession is constantly arising both before Magistrates and at Criminal Sessions and it is very desirable that the law governing it should be clear and definite. But as a matter of fact so difficult is it to apply a principle of law to the varying circumstances of individual cases that many of the most recent decisions seem to conflict with each other and the text books after stating generally the broad principle of the law as the learned authors conceive it, content themselves with marshalling conflicting cases on either side of the line. It is with the very greatest diffidence therefore that I shall endeavour to examine in the light of previous decisions the circumstances of the case before us, in the hope of arriving at a conclusion which I can support by an appeal to legal principles. There is of course no doubt that a sergeant of police falls within, is indeed a typical representative of the class of persons having authority in the matter of an accusation. Can it then be said that there was here any inducement held out to the prisoner? Did he work on the latter's feelings whether by hope or fear in order to extort a disclosure? The reply must be that there is no evidence of anything of the kind. No expression or threat was proffered and no implication of anything of this sort is raised by the evidence. Then if there was no inducement, was the confession therefore free and voluntary? Here I begin to find myself in considerable difficulty. If the answer was free and voluntary it is of course admissible. I have disposed of the question of inducement: therefore putting that question entirely on one side I will ask—must an answer from the accused to a person in authority be held to be voluntary, provided only it was procured by no inducement of any kind? Perhaps I had better go further and enquire: when is a person in authority allowed by law to put questions to the accused? Leaving out of the question the special provisions of the Criminal Evidence Act—the reply must be—certainly not in open Court. Neither Judge or Jury is permitted to interrogate a prisoner upon his trial. Any perfectly spontaneous statement the accused may voluntary to the Court of course is held against him. It is true that when any person is charged before a magistrate with an indictable offence with a view to committing it is provided by Statute that he must be asked by the magistrate after the case for the prosecution has closed—whether having heard the evidence he wishes to say anything in answer to the charge. But the same Act provides a formal caution which begins "you are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so". This, a very important provision, is intended of course to make it absolutely clear to the prisoner that though the law allows him to speak he is under no compulsion to say anything at all. Let us go back to the first arrival of the prisoner at the Police Station after his arrest. Here again he may not be interrogated by any one, but it is necessary that he should understand what is the charge against him. Prisoners however on being charged very often make statements of one kind or another and therefore, in this Colony at least a formal caution is always administered to them before any statement they may make is taken down. This caution begins with the same words "you are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so". Can any distinction be made when the prisoner has not been charged and has not been even formally arrested, but has been interrogated by a Police Officer, acting in his official capacity? I think a very illuminating case in this connection is that of *Regina v. Baldwin* (2 Denison 428). Here a constable having arrested a man on a charge of murder told him the nature of the charge and administered the following caution: "He need not say anything to exonerate himself—what he did

say would be taken down and used as evidence against him". A confession was then upon made by the prisoner. Counsel for the prisoner stated that the question was whether the words addressed by the constable to the "accused" held out to him the promise or assurance of any worldly advantage, as the consequence of making a statement; or a threat, of harm to himself as the consequence of refraining from doing so: the judges held unanimously that nothing of the sort could be implied from the words used and they also held that the confession was rightly received in evidence because the prisoner must have known that he need say nothing unless he chose to do so. In the course of his judgment Pollock C. B. remarks—"A simple caution to the accused to tell the truth, if he says anything, has been decided not to be sufficient to prevent the statement made being given in evidence. He is reminded that he need not say anything—but if he says anything—it let be true. But when the administration to speak the truth has been coupled with any expression implying that it would be better for him to do so, it has been held that the confession was not receivable. The objectionable words being that it would be better to speak the truth, because they import that it would be better for him to say something. The true distinction between the present case and a case of that kind, is that here it is left to the prisoner as a matter of preference whether he should open his mouth or not". Baron Parkes said—"By the law of England in order to render the confession admissible in evidence it must be perfectly voluntary". Now, I refer to these judgments, especially to that of the Lord Chief Baron, because of the stress there laid on the importance of it being brought to the knowledge of the accused that he need not say anything at all, and I find there in the solution of a very difficult problem the proper construction of the word "voluntary". Here then we have a test suggested by the Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Parkes. Applying that test to the materials before us, did the prisoner in this case make voluntary confession? Did he understand that when Sergeant Wilden asked him where the box was, he was at liberty to answer or not as he thought fit and that if he repeated the words of his answer would be proved against him at his trial? There are a number of other cases in which confessions made to the police or other persons in whose custody they were by the accused have been held admissible, on the ground that the negation of any inducement was conclusive evidence that the statements were voluntary. But as pointed out by the learned editors of Cox's Criminal Law Cases in a note to *Regina v. Gair*, vol. 15, at p. 657, in most of the cases usually cited to establish this proposition the Judges are by no means unanimous and almost all of them express disapproval of the practice while admitting its technical accuracy. In *Reg. v. Kerr* 8 C. and P. 176 Parkes says—"But I must say that in this particular case there does not appear to have been anything improper in the conduct of the policeman though treating it as a general question I think it should not be done". In *Reg. v. Wilden* 27, the majority of the judges held that the confession received on the ground that a threat of punishment was made to the prisoner, that he should open his mouth, was admissible *per se* it should nevertheless have been received in evidence because it led to the finding of the watch: the rule being that where property has been discovered in consequence of an inadmissible confession the fact of the discovery of the property may be proved with so much of the confession as strictly relates to such fact. I fully admit the validity of the principle which however in my opinion has no application to the present case. Here the confession merely related to the ownership of the box and had no reference whatever to the finding of the watch though it did tend to connect the watch when found with the accused. Had the question been—where is the dead man's watch? and had the prisoner in reply indicated the box—then no doubt when the watch was found, evidence of the finding and, perhaps the statement which led to the finding would be properly admissible. It does not appear that the finding was a consequence of the prisoner's reply because it was admitted for the Crown and indeed it seems probable under the circumstances that the box would have been searched whatever the reply of the prisoner had been. On all grounds therefore I must hold that the prisoner's statement was admissible and was wrongly left to the jury. I will next proceed to deal as briefly as possible with the remainder of the evidence which it is said was wrongly admitted: that is, *Secondly*: the opening of the box by the prisoner. I fully admit the contention that acts or gestures may under certain circumstances be as much a confession as spoken words and that the same test of their admissibility will then apply. But it must be quite clear that if an act or gesture be so explained by the accompanying circumstances that it is quite evident that it does not amount to a confession at all, that it is not an admission of anything: then proof thereof cannot be objected to if it is otherwise relevant to the issue. Now we have it in evidence that Sergeant Wilden told the prisoner to open the box and that the prisoner did so. Would it under these circumstances be possible for the jury to draw any inference as to the ownership of the box from the fact that the prisoner opens it? One man orders another to open a box—that the other, believing that he is bound to obey does so, surely no inference of ownership lies? The action thus explained becomes perfectly colorless and unobjectionable—it is neither an admission nor a confession, for it neither admits nor confesses anything at all. Then *Thirdly*: There is the evidence of Sergeant Wilden. I searched the box and found a watch: and the watch and chain were then put in as an exhibit. Now it was said that the finding would not be proved and that the watch and chain ought not to have been put in as evidence against the prisoner. The evidence was objected to because either the watch was found in consequence of an inadmissible confession—or if it was not so found because the sergeant had acted illegally and improperly throughout. I will deal very shortly with this part of the argument. It is clear law that the fact that property has been discovered, where the discovery takes place in consequence of an illegal confession may always be proved. See the case referred to at Phillips' Evidence p. 232 and I would add to them the comparatively modern case of *Reg. v. Bensman* 6 Cox 388. It therefore the watch was found in consequence of the confession the finding of it is admissible. I have already said however that in my opinion the watch was not found in consequence of the confession. That being so, there is any reason why the finding may not be proved as an independent fact? I do not see that the question of any illegality committed by the police has anything to do with the matter. I think therefore that evidence of the finding of the watch was clearly admissible. I will now sum up the conclusions I have arrived at on this evidence: I find firstly that the prisoner's statement "it, the box belongs to me" was inadmissible. I find secondly that the evidence that the prisoner opened the box was quite unobjectionable: the act of opening being done under the circumstances neither confession nor admission, but a perfectly colorless fact, part of the *res gesta*. Thirdly: The evidence of the finding of the watch was rightly admitted—I know of no legal principle on which it could be excluded. It was urged on us by the Attorney General that this statement of the prisoner was in fact no part of the case for the Crown, that he desired to omit it altogether and that had he been allowed to do so, it was still quite competent for the jury to infer from the box being in the prisoner's room, and quite close to his bed, that it was in fact the prisoner's property. The Crown not depending on this statement and its admission not being of any possible benefit to the prisoner he maintained that it was the duty of the court to instruct the jury to disregard it altogether, or even, if necessary, to discharge the jury and order a fresh trial. The Attorney General further argued—and I suppose he felt bound to do so that as this piece of evidence was left to the jury against his express desire—its inadmissibility cannot vitiate the verdict, more especially as without this statement there was sufficient legal evidence to support the finding of the jury. Now this was a matter depending on the point of view of the judge who tried the case. Had the learned Chief Justice taken the view I take of the

circumstances which make up this transaction it would have been quite unnecessary to leave this confession to the jury. In my view, of course I may be quite wrong, the question and answer might perfectly well be treated as an isolated incident inadmissible in itself but on which nothing turned: and leading to nothing: in my view again the whole of the rest of the evidence was admissible. The Chief Justice, however, ruled and I understand that his ruling still is that no part of what happened within the house of the prisoner subsequently to the question put by the Sergeant was admissible in evidence at all, but in fact that the prisoner's statement, his opening of the box and the finding of the watch by the police officer all went to make up one continuous transaction which must stand or fall together. Now the finding of the watch was an integral part of the case for the Crown and the Court being unwilling to exclude it altogether, but being doubtful if it could be properly admitted thought it right as I imagine that the transaction should go to the jury as a whole, subject to the reservation of the point of law. Under these circumstances the law is in my opinion perfectly clear. There can be no doubt that a conviction is bad if evidence which is inadmissible has been allowed to go to the jury to the prejudice of the prisoner, even if without it there was legal evidence apparently sufficient to support a conviction. This is so, though the objectionable evidence was not elicited by the prosecutor at all but spontaneously volunteered by a witness, and though the prisoner's Counsel raised no objection to its being received. The grounds of the principle shortly stated are that a Court of Criminal Appeal by no means of determining how far the jury is arriving at their decision have been influenced by the inadmissible evidence. I have no doubt therefore that the verdict cannot stand. Further there is no question that the finding of a watch alleged to be the property of one of the persons whose death formed the subject of this indictment in the possession of the 1st prisoner might have been accepted by the jury as confirmation of the evidence of the informer against all the accused: and this being so the conviction must be quashed and all three prisoners must be discharged. The Attorney General applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council but the Chief Justice refused the application.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

SIR F. SWETTENHAM SUBS ALEXANDER.

In "The Times" writer Sir F. Swettenham, there is a letter from Mr. Joseph Alexander, on the opium question as it affects the Eastern Colonies and the Federated Malay States, and the writer refers to me as the malapropist of people who are complaining that the House of Commons is taking their money. Mr. Alexander is mistaken; I did not write to you as the mouthpiece, or propoganda, of any one, and I have heard no complaints that the House of Commons is taking the money of people in Hongkong, the Straits, the Federated Malay States, and Ceylon. I am not even aware that the House of Commons is in a position to take their money, I gather, however, from Mr. Alexander's letter that he thinks the House can do so, but he wishes you to understand that no colony can fairly object to a loss of revenue which is derived from one section of the community.

As Mr. Alexander appears to have visited the Malay Peninsula in the autumn of 1906, and another member of Parliament has been there even more recently, it may seem presumptuous of me to say anything further in the matter. I did not write to you to provoke a controversy, but for other reasons which have escaped Mr. Alexander. The fault is, no doubt, mine; but if I did not express myself quite so plainly as I might have done it was not an accident. I should, however, esteem it a favour if Mr. Alexander would say whether his statement that the Federated Malay States, "are governed by the Colonial Office and not by their Sultans" is made on the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or on that of the Sultans. Also, would he quote the enactment (or whatever it is) by which the sale of opium to Malays is prohibited, and say what other nationalities are included in the prohibition.

Mr. Alexander states that it is the opium smokers of the Straits and Malay States who "have appealed to the British Government to forbid their being any longer solicited by temptation which they find themselves too weak to resist". It may be so; but I find the language strange as coming from the opium smokers of the Chinese labouring population who are not usually found at public meetings, nor at anti-opium conferences, nor even amongst the members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Singapore. It is certainly curious that the opium smokers should never have raised their voices in this exceeding bitter cry in the past; and it would be interesting to hear in what language they addressed that enthusiastic meeting to which Mr. Alexander refers.

Singapore and Penang—over the Federated Malay States—exists a considerable number of young Chinese who were born and educated in the colony, and hold views, often eccentric, which would not be regarded with entire approval in China. The dress in a fashion of their own, dispense with the queue and, at their debating society meetings, discuss the opium and other questions. It is just possible that the meetings referred to by your correspondent were organised by Chinese, who are not themselves opium smokers.

There is a great deal still to be said on the subject, a great deal to be carefully weighed. The question is sufficiently difficult even when you know something about it. Lord Ronaldsay and Sir Henry Blake have spoken and written of what they know, and their facts cannot be disregarded. I only suggest that if the Imperial Government determined to act on the resolution of the House of Commons to abolish the opium monopoly and give up all revenue derived therefrom, it will be easy, while gratifying moral feelings, to share the cost of that gratification by securing the colonies from any further contribution towards Imperial defence.

Neither the Government edit for the refusal of the defence contribution (which is derived in part from the opium revenue), nor yet the enthusiasm in meetings of Straits-born Chinese in favour of the suppression of the opium monopoly will put an end to the smoking, eating, or hypodermic injection of the drug. It is a mistake to cloud the issue by ignoring, misstating, or distorting the facts.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The British steamer *Nanshan* left Saigon on the 22nd inst. for this port, and is due to arrive here on or about the 23rd inst.

The *Sir Oceano* is due here on Friday morning, the 26th inst., and will be ready to receive cargo immediately after arrival.

The Norwegian steamer *Christian Bore* left Moji on 3rd inst. for this port, and is due to arrive here on or about the 23rd inst.

The C.P.R. steamer *Leviathan* arrived Shanghai at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd inst., and left again at 9 p.m. same day for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at noon to-day.

A pure Vegetable Worm, furnishing a most agreeable and nutritious food, especially for Infants or invalids, and it is mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S
WORM
TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

A new and highly popular remedy, used in the Convalescent and Hospital by Record, Rostan, Joliet, Veilhan, and others, combines all the deodorants to be sought in a perfume, and is mild, especially adapted for Children.

THERAPION N. 1 in a very short time, and by a few daily doses, removes all the恶臭 from the urinary organs, effectually stopping injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of the disease, and the use of which is in every way injurious to the body.

THERAPION N. 2 for impure blood, purifying, pimpls, potts, blotches, pains and rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of soft parts, teeth, and ruin of health. This preparation is the most powerful, and most effective, and it cures all the diseases mentioned.

THERAPION N. 3 for nervous exhaustion, invigorating, vitalizing, all diseases, and the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION N. 4 for the prevention and cure of all diseases, and for the removal of all the evil effects of the use of tobacco, beer, wine, &c.

THERAPION N. 5 for impure blood, purifying, pimpls, potts, blotches, pains and rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of soft parts, teeth, and ruin of health. This preparation is the most powerful, and most effective, and it cures all the diseases mentioned.

THERAPION N. 6 for impure blood, purifying, pimpls, potts, blotches, pains and rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of soft parts, teeth, and ruin of health. This preparation is the most powerful, and most effective, and it cures all the diseases mentioned.

THERAPION N. 7 for impure blood, purifying, pimpls, potts, blotches, pains and rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of soft parts, teeth, and ruin of health. This preparation is the most powerful, and most effective, and it cures all the diseases mentioned.

THERAPION N. 8 for impure blood, purifying, pimpls, potts, blotches, pains and rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of soft parts, teeth, and ruin of health. This preparation is the most powerful, and most effective, and it cures all the diseases mentioned.

THERAPION N. 9 for impure blood, purifying, pimpls, potts, blotches, pains and rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of soft parts, teeth, and ruin of health. This preparation is the most powerful, and most effective, and it cures all the diseases mentioned.

THERAPION N. 10 for impure blood, purifying, pimpls, potts, blotches, pains and rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of soft parts, teeth, and ruin of health. This preparation is the most powerful, and most effective, and it cures all the diseases mentioned.

THERAPION N. 11 for impure blood, purifying, pimpls, potts, blotches, pains and rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of soft parts, teeth, and ruin of health. This preparation is the most powerful, and most effective, and it cures all the diseases mentioned.

THERAPION N. 12 for impure blood, purifying, pimpls, potts, blotches, pains and rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of soft parts, teeth, and ruin of health. This preparation is the most powerful, and most effective, and it cures all the diseases mentioned.

THERAPION N. 13 for impure blood, purifying, pimpls, potts, blotches, pains and rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of soft parts, teeth, and ruin of health. This preparation is the most powerful, and most effective, and it cures all the diseases mentioned.

THERAPION N. 14 for impure blood, purifying, pimpls, potts, blotches, pains and rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of soft parts, teeth, and ruin of health. This preparation is the most powerful, and most effective, and it cures all the diseases mentioned.

THERAPION N. 15 for impure blood, purifying, pimpls, potts, blotches, pains and rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of soft parts, teeth, and ruin of health. This preparation is the most powerful, and most effective, and it cures all the diseases mentioned.

THERAPION N. 16 for impure blood, purifying, pimpls, potts, blotches, pains and rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of soft parts, teeth, and ruin of health. This preparation is the most powerful, and most effective, and it cures all the diseases mentioned.

THERAPION N. 17 for impure blood, purifying, pimpls, potts, blotches, pains and rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of soft parts, teeth, and ruin of health. This preparation is the most powerful, and most effective, and it cures all the diseases mentioned.

THERAPION N. 18 for impure blood, purifying, pimpls, potts, blotches, pains and rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of soft parts, teeth, and ruin of health. This preparation is the most

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

BENLEIDI, British str., 2510, J. Patter, 23rd June—London 10th May, & Singapore 17th June—General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BOENZO, German str., 1,344, F. Semill, 22nd June—Sandakan 17th June, General—Melsch & Co.
CHANGSSA, British str., 2,300, G. W. Eddy, 22nd June—Sydney 3rd May, General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHONGHUNG, British str., 1,424, A. E. Sandback, 23rd June—Shanghai June 19th, & Sutow 22nd General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HAKATA MARU, Japanese str., 3,819, T. Murai, 23rd June—Japan and Shanghai 19th June—General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
KWONGSAO, British str., 2,414—Canton 23rd June—Haiphong 20th June, Rice and General—A. R. Marti.
TJIMAH, Dutch str., 2,444, Pander, 23rd June—Batum June 8th, and Biliton 16th, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TONAWONG, British str., 2,883, Trigg, 22nd June—San Francisco 22nd May, & Foochow 20th June, Bulk Oil—Standard Oil Co.
WILMINGDON, Am. cruiser, 3,933, W. Davison, 23rd June—Vancouver 28th May, and Shanghai 20th June, General—C.E.R. Co.
SEVIESTAD, Norwegian str., 617, P. Tananger, 22nd June—Bangkok 14th June, Rice and General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
SOLSTAD, Norwegian str., 897, H. Metson, 22nd June—Haiphong 20th June, Rice and General—A. R. Marti.
TJIMAH, Dutch str., 2,444, Pander, 23rd June—Batum June 8th, and Biliton 16th, General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TONAWONG, British str., 2,883, Trigg, 22nd June—San Francisco 22nd May, & Foochow 20th June, Bulk Oil—Standard Oil Co.
WILMINGDON, Am. cruiser, 3,933, W. Davison, 23rd June—Vancouver 28th May, and Shanghai 20th June, General—C.E.R. Co.
YOCHOW, British str., 1,316, J. H. Brown, 23rd June—Shanghai 19th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MARITIME'S OFFICE.

23rd June.
Bentledi, British str., for Nagasaki.
Choyong, British str., for Canton.
Fri, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
Hakata Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
Prometheus, British str., for Canton.
Shansi, British str., for Shanghai.
Tsimaki, British str., for Swatow.
Yochow, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

23rd June.
AMARA, British str., for Hongkong.
AMIGO, German str., for Colombo.
CATHERINE A. CO. British str., for Singapore.
ELLEN RUMMER, British str., for Bangkok.
HAICHING, British str., for Canton Ports.
HELENE, German str., for Swatow.
HELLAS, German str., for Singapore.
KAGA MARU, Jap. str., for Keelung & Seattle.
KWANGTU, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
LINAN, British str., for Hoibei.
LOTHIAN, British str., for Shanghai.
MANDARIN MARU, Jap. str., for Kuching.
PEHO, French str., for Yokohama.
SHAOHONG, British str., for Swatow.
TAMING, British str., for Manila.
TENKA, British str., for Nagasaki.
TONKIN, French str., for Saigon.
TONAWONG, British str., for Canton.
TRIESTE, Austrian str., for Singapore.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Chungsha reports: Fresh to moderate S. E. trade to Equator, thence to Hongkong; moderate to light S. W. monsoon, fine and fair weather and light sea throughout.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

June 23rd.
ABERDEEN DOCKS—
KOWLOON DOCKS—Ferguson, Flume, Courtfield, Smirke, H.M.S. Monmouth, Tsingtao, Tidworth.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—

VESSELS PASSED ANJIR.

May 20, Norwegian str. Sonnerstad, from Shanghai, for Rotterdam.
Delft str. Ophir, Boon, May 28, from Batavia, for Rotterdam.

May 20, British str. Vanshall, March 14, from New York, for Shanghai.

May 20, British str. Glendower, British str. Islander, Wright, May 29, from Christma Island, for Singapore.

Dutch str. Stidors, Gauthier, April 25, from Rotterdam, for Batavia.

June 2, British str. Alton, Wyatt, from Colombo, for Batavia.

British str. Pasha, Elliot, from Calcutta, for Batavia.

June 4, British str. Newby Hall, Parkinson, from Mombasa, for Batavia.

June 4, British str. Eddi, Alberts, April 18, from Hamburg, for Batavia.

June 4, British str. Ulysses, Baran, April 25, from Labuan, for Batavia.

German str. Osnaburk, Maier, March 14, from Hamburg, for Batavia.

June 4, British str. Islander, Wright, June 6, from Singapore, for Christmas Island.

June 8, British str. Nestor, Day, June 8, from Batavia, for Amsterdam.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at PORT DAWSON, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking thereon cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM."

Captain John George, will be despatched to TO-MORROW, 25th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Surgeon and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of Passengers the steamers of the Company have electric light in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1908. 949.

REGULAR MAIL SERVICE.

TO CALL AT MALABAT COAST.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "FAINT GEORGE" ... 8th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1908. 672.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & CO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	PALEMO	Brit. str. ...	—	J. B. Ferguson, ...	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 23rd inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	ARCADIA	Brit. str. ...	—	A. L. Valentini, ...	P. & O. S. N. CO.	27th inst., at Noon.
CARAVAN SHIRE, ...	CARAVAN SHIRE	Brit. str. ...	k. w.	Malchow, ...	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 10th July.
DORTMUND	DORTMUND	Ger. str. ...	k. w.	Lunling, ...	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	12th July.
ISTRIA	ISTRIA	Ger. str. ...	k. w.	Habel, ...	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	26th July.
SAXONIA	SAXONIA	Ger. str. ...	—	Martin, ...	MELCHERS & CO.	Beginning of July.
SIAM	SIAM	Fr. str. ...	—	N. Nielsen, ...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	7th July, at 1 P.M.
POLYCHIEN	POLYCHIEN	Jap. str. ...	k. w.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	8th July, at D'light
MARSELLES, L. HAVRE	WAKASA MARU	Fr. str. ...	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	MELCHERS & CO.	29th inst.
MARSELLES, L. HAVRE	BRINGAVIA	Ger. str. ...	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	MELCHERS & CO.	1st July, at Noon.
KLINZIT	KLINZIT	Brit. str. ...	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	8th July.
SAINT GEORGE	SAINT GEORGE	Brit. str. ...	—	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	28th inst.
OCEANO	OCEANO	Brit. str. ...	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	4th July, at 4 P.M.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str. ...	—	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	DODWELL & CO. LTD.	11th July, at Noon.
MONTAGUE	MONTAGUE	Brit. str. ...	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	1st July.
TEMONT	TEMONT	Am. str. ...	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	7th July, at 4 P.M.
TOSA MARU	TOSA MARU	Jap. str. ...	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
ALDENHAM	ALDENHAM	Brit. str. ...	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	27th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHANGSHA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str. ...	—	T. Harrison, ...	T. Harrison, ...	10th July, at Noon.
NIKKO MARU	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str. ...	—	W. von Senden, ...	MELCHERS & CO.	16th July, at 5 P.M.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Brit. str. ...	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	7th Aug., at Noon.
KUMANO MARU	KUMANO MARU	Rus. str. ...	—	MELCHERS & CO.	MELCHERS & CO.	About 6th July.
CURONIA	CURONIA	Brit. str. ...	—	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	26th inst.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Jap. str. ...	—	F. Wheeler, ...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	27th inst., at D'light
KAWACHI MARU	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str. ...	—	T. H. Price, B.N.R.	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	8th July, at Noon.
KUMANO MARU	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str. ...	—	Sandback, ...	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	Quick despatch.
TSIRIBAS	TSIRIBAS	Fr. str. ...	—	T. Surpys, ...	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	25th July.
ANIMAL EXHIBITION	ANIMAL EXHIBITION	Brit. str. ...	—	H. P. Price, ...	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	29th inst., at 4 P.M.
NANCHANG	NANCHANG	Brit. str. ...	—	Kensie, ...	J. MILLER, ...	To-day, at Noon.
DEPANIA	DEPANIA	Brit. str. ...	—	F. Wheeler, ...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	29th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHONGSAM	CHONGSAM	Jap. str. ...	—	T. H. Price, B.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	10th July, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Rus. str. ...	—	Sandback, ...	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	11th July, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Ger. str. ...	—	T. Surpys, ...	OKA SHOSEN KAISHA	28th inst., at 9 A.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Ger. str. ...	—	H. P. Price, ...	MELCHERS & CO.	End of June.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str. ...	—	Kensie, ...	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st July.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str. ...	—	F. Wheeler, ...	MELCHERS & CO.	About 1st July.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str. ...	—	T. H. Price, B.N.R.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	4th July.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str. ...	—	L. J. Fox, ...	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str. ...	—	T. Y. Yamawaki, ...	J. MILLER, ...	20th July.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str. ...	—	de Brouwers, ...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	21st July.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str. ...	—	T. Ito, ...	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	21st July.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str. ...	—	Ijichi, ...	OKA SHOSEN KAISHA	28th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str. ...	—	H. S. Smith, ...	OKA SHOSEN KAISHA	29th inst., at 9 A.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str. ...	—	Robson, ...	OKA SHOSEN KAISHA	26th inst., at 2 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str. ...	—	Spink, ...	OKA SHOSEN KAISHA	27th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str. ...	—	Rodger, ...	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	27th inst., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str. ...	—	W. Outerbridge, ...	SHEWAN TOMES & CO.	30th inst., at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str. ...	—	S. J. Payne, ...	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	3rd July, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Brit. str. ...	—			

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The *Danton*, with its English mail of the 29th May, left Singapore on Friday, the 19th inst., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here to-day. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong in the 18th April, and the parcel mail enclosed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 20th May, and for despatch overland on the 27th May.

The *Empress of Japan*, with the Canadian mail left Shanghai on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 4.30 p.m. and may be expected here to-morrow, at 2 a.m.

FOX

PER

DATE

Quang Chow Wan
Ocean Island
Swatow, Amoy and Aming
Honkow
Shanghai
Bangkok
Macao
Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Launceston, and New Zealand,
Mexico, Kobe and Moji
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIDATE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail, Extra Postage 10 cents)

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Macao
Manila,
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya and Macassar
Manila,
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
EUROPE & CO., India via Tuckooor. (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail, Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday, the 26th instant, at 5 p.m.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, June 23rd, 1908.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Allahbra	Rs 200	Nominal.
Banks		
Hongkong & Shai	\$125	\$762, sellers
National B. of China	10	\$51, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	125 (6)	\$72, sellers
China-Borneo Co.	12	\$104, sales
China Light & P. Co.	10	\$61, buyers
China Provident	10	\$94, buyers
Cotton Mills		
Ewo.	10	\$56
Hongkong	10	\$11, sales
International	75	\$78
Lau Kung Mow	100	\$71
Soychow	100	\$200
Dairy Farm	6	\$194
Deals and Wharves		
H. & K. Ward & G.	50	\$51, sellers
H. & W. Dock	50	\$104, sellers
New Amy Dock	84	\$94, buyers
Shanghai Dock	100	\$10, 80, sellers
Shai & H. Wharf	100	\$237
Penwick & Co. Geo.	25	\$13, sellers
Green Island Cement	10	\$104, buyers
Hongkong & C. Gas	210	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	10	\$16, sales
Hongkong Hotel Co.	150	\$95, sellers
Hongkong Ice Co.	25	\$225, sales & b.
H.K. Milling Co., Ltd.		
in liquidation	100	Nominal.
Hongkong Kope Co.	10	\$25, buyers
Insurances		
Canton	50	\$235, sellers
China Fire	20	\$93, sales
China Traders	50	\$864, buyers
Hongkong Fire	50	\$315, buyers
North China	25	\$18, 78, sellers
Yangtze	100	\$700, sellers
Land and Building		
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$98, sellers
Humphrey's Estate	10	\$10, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	120	\$20, sales
Shanghai Land	150	\$18, 124, sellers
West Point Building	50	\$48, sellers
Mining		
Charbonnages	Per 250	\$670, buyers
Raubs	10/10	\$73, sellers
Peak Tramways	10	\$14
Philippine Co.	10	\$22, sellers
Refineries		
China Sugar	100	\$1321, sellers
Luzon Sugar	100	\$22
Steamship Companies		
China and Manilla	25	\$15, sellers
Douglas Steamship	50	\$5, 6, buyers
H. Canton & M.	15	\$234, sellers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	25	\$440, sellers
Shell Transport Co.	21	\$6
Star Ferry	10	\$125, sellers
Do. New	10	\$15, sellers
South China M. Post.	25	\$28, buyers
Steam L. & D. Co.	5	\$6, sellers
Stokes Dispensaries	10	\$16
Compagnie, M. & Co.	10	\$54
Powell & Co., Wm.	10	\$4, 8, sales & b.
Watkins	10	\$93, sellers
Watson & Co. A. S.	10	\$150, buyers
Weissmann, Ed.	100	\$150, buyers
United Asbestos	8	\$13, buyers
Do. Founders	10	\$150, buyers
Union Waterboat Co.	10	\$14, 1, buyers
VEKNON & SMYTH.		

THE ENGLISH MAIL

The P. & O. str. *Dervana* left Singapore for this port on the 19th inst. at 6 p.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due here to-day at about 8 a.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL

The J.G.M. str. *Waldemar* left Manila on the 22nd inst. at 4 a.m. and may be expected here to-day at 7 p.m.

The J.G.M. str. *Prinz Ludwig* carrying the German Mails with those from Berlin on the 2nd inst., left Colombo on the 19th inst. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst.

The J.G.M. str. *Kleist* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 21st inst. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived Shanghai at 4.30 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd inst., and left again at 4.30 p.m. same day for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

THE AMERICAN MAIL

The O. & O. str. *China* is due to sail from Yokohama on the 20th inst. and will be due to arrive at this port on the 1st prox.

MERCHANT SHIPS

The N.Y.K. str. *Kawachi Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 19th inst. and is expected here to-morrow.

The E. & A. str. *Empire* from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin on the 18th inst. for this port via Manila.

The Great Northern S.S. Co. str. *Minnesota* arrived at Yokohama from Seattle on the 16th inst. at 7 a.m. and is expected to arrive here on or about 2nd prox.

The str. *Indramayu* sailed from New York on the 12th ult. and is due here on or about Middle of July.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI

A. I. A. B.C. and Engineering Code Used NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length ... 720 feet.

Length on Blocks ... 714

Width of Entrance on Top ... 904

Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 894

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 344

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length ... 523 feet.

Length on Blocks ... 513

Width of Entrance on Top ... 59

Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 57

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 61

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length ... 371 feet.

Length on Blocks ... 360

Width of Entrance on Top ... 69

Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 53

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 52

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

The WORKS are well equipped with

THE LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or

REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and

BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is

always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steam

"OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.

especially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES

equipped with necessary gear, always ready

Short Notice.

908

VEKNON & SMYTH.

OPIUM.

June 23rd.

Quotations are:-

Malwa New ... \$975 per picul.

Malwa Old ... \$1005

Malwa V. Old ... \$1030

Malwa V. Old ... \$1070

Persian fine quality ... \$890

Persian extra fine ... \$830

Patah New ... \$1115 per cheet.

Patah Old ... \$1025

Peranakan New ... \$1025

Peranakan Old ... \$1025

June 23rd.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 24th to 30th, 1908.

HIGH WATER.

Low Water.

June 24th

Hongkong Mean Time.

Hongkong Mean Time.

Height.

June 25th

Hongkong Mean Time.

Hongkong Mean Time.

Height.

June 26th

Hongkong Mean Time.

Hongkong Mean Time.

Height.

June 27th

Hongkong Mean Time.

Hongkong Mean Time.

Height.

June 28th

Hongkong Mean Time.

Hongkong Mean Time.

Height.

June 29th

Hongkong Mean Time.

Hongkong Mean Time.

Height.

June 30th

Hongkong Mean Time.

Hongkong Mean Time.

Height.

June 31st

Hongkong Mean Time.

Hongkong Mean Time.

Height.

July 1st

Hongkong Mean Time.

Hongkong Mean Time.

Height.